



Directorate of
Intelligence

MASTER FILE COPY

**DO NOT GIVE OUT
OR MARK ON**

CB

~~Secret~~

Terrorism Review

25X1

17 March 1983

~~Secret~~

GI TR 83-006
17 March 1983

Copy 436

25X1

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

Secret

25X1

**Terrorism
Review**

25X1

17 March 1983

1	Canada: Terrorist Activities of the "Direct Action" Organization (<i>EURA</i>)	25X1
---	---	------

25X1

5	European Cooperation Against Terrorism: The Club of Berne, the Trevi Group, and the Council of Five (<i>OGI</i>)	25X1
---	--	------

25X1

13	Statistical Overview
----	----------------------

15	Chronology
----	------------

*Comments and queries regarding this publication may be directed to the Research
Director, Instability and Insurgency Center, Office of Global Issues, telephone*

25X1

Secret

Secret

**Canada:
Terrorist Activities of the
"Direct Action" Organization**

25X1

In late January the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) arrested and held without bail five individuals in Vancouver who were identified as members of a terrorist organization calling itself Direct Action. The group was active across Canada in 1982 and had claimed responsibility for several acts of sabotage. Direct Action has declared as its aims the preservation of Canada's environmental purity and the termination of the production of components for nuclear weapon systems in the country. Although the arrested individuals were all Canadian citizens, RCMP authorities believe that US citizens also are involved in the organization.

a plan to rob one or more armored cars in the Vancouver area in order to finance operations. Direct Action also planned to destroy aircraft, radar equipment, and fuel storage facilities at the Canadian Forces airbase at Cold Lake in northern Alberta. The Cold Lake installation has been designated as the site from which US air-launched cruise missiles will be tested as a result of the recently concluded US-Canada weapons testing agreement.

25X1

The RCMP watched the suspects for a considerable period before making the arrests. They were charged with destroying an electric power substation on Vancouver Island in May 1982 and with the unlawful possession of weapons. A search of their homes yielded a small arsenal of weapons and explosives, including rifles, shotguns, handguns, automatic weapons, and more than a ton of dynamite. The police also discovered large quantities of anarchist literature and several sets of false identification papers.

RCMP officials said that "some or all" of the individuals apprehended in Vancouver also will eventually be charged with involvement in the October 1982 bombing of a Litton Industries plant in Toronto that produces guidance systems for US air-launched cruise missiles. After the explosion Direct Action issued a communique in which it threatened similar attacks upon any Canadian contractors working on US strategic weapon systems. The communique included a list of Canadian firms currently working on cruise missile systems and components for Trident submarines.

During the January arrests, the RCMP found documents that revealed details of Direct Action's plans for further terrorist activities. Next on the agenda was

25X1

Page Denied

Secret

**European Cooperation Against Terrorism:
The Club of Berne, the Trevi Group,
and the Council of Five**

25X1

During the past decade or so, three international organizations have been formed in Western Europe to exchange information and foster multilateral cooperation among police and security services, especially—although not exclusively—in the field of counterterrorism. The membership overlaps considerably.

The Club of Berne is an association of the chiefs of internal security services from nine West European countries—eight of the 10 EC countries (all but Greece and Ireland) plus Switzerland. In addition to exchanging information at regular meetings and sponsoring working groups, training courses, and seminars, the Club runs the KILOWATT and MEGATON networks, secure telex systems for the rapid, multilateral dissemination of operational information on terrorists.

The Trevi Group is an organization of security officials from all of the EC countries (plus observers from prospective EC members Spain and Portugal). It comprises the Conference of Interior Ministers, the Committee of Senior Officials (ministerial department heads and chiefs of police and security services), and various working groups and subgroups of experts from participating services. The Trevi Group's recommendation led to the establishment in all EC countries of central liaison offices that control the flow of sensitive information about terrorists.

The Council of Five comprises the interior ministers of the five Alpine countries. The chiefs of the five national police services form a subordinate group. Their meetings, held roughly twice a year, focus primarily on problems arising from terrorist exploitation of the proximity of the international borders in the Alpine region.

Although most member services complain about the ways these organizations function, they agree that the integrated European security system that began to evolve during the 1970s has led to significant advances in practical cooperation on security issues, especially counterterrorism. These groups have extended the reach, supplemented the resources, and bolstered the capabilities of the member services and have made it much harder for terrorists to escape justice by fleeing across European borders.

Because they are purely European groups, the United States has not been invited to join any of these exclusive and secretive clubs.

Secret

25X6

Page Denied

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

Secret

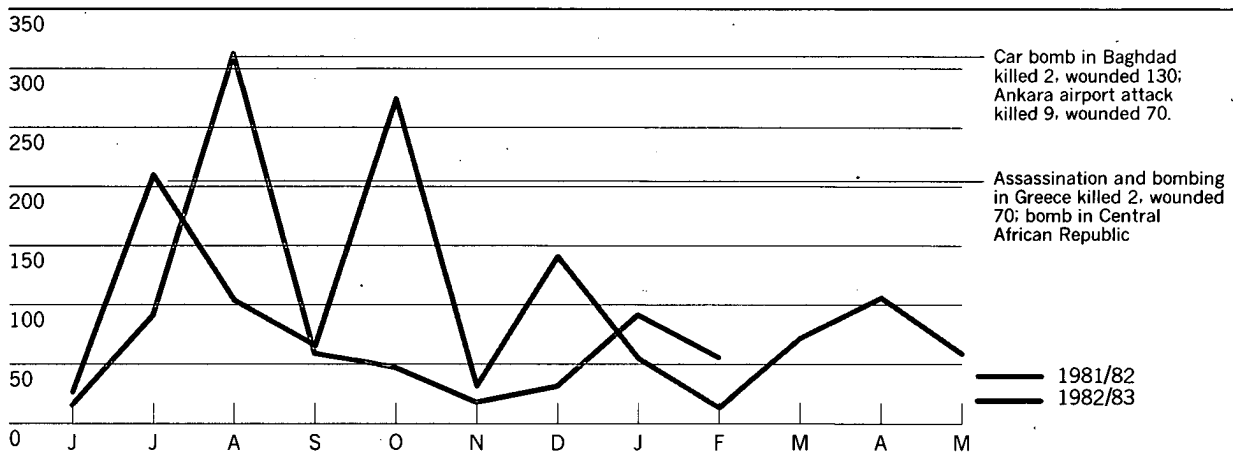
Statistical Overview

Type of Victim of International Terrorist Attacks, July 1982–February 1983 ^a

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Total	73	90	50	57	45	46	47	43	451
Government officials	4	5	1	0	2	2	16	2	22
Diplomats	36	47	30	35	22	22	24	29	245
Military	8	10	9	13	6	10	7	1	64
Business	13	13	4	2	11	8	1	5	57
Private parties, tourists, missionaries, and students	7	2	5	3	2	3	7	3	32
Other	5	13	1	4	2	1	2	3	31

Geographic Distribution of International Terrorist Attacks, July 1982–February 1983 ^a

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Total
Total	73	90	50	57	45	46	47	43	451
North America	6	8	2	7	1	4	3	5	36
Latin America	17	11	11	18	14	8	13	6	98
Western Europe	25	37	24	22	20	21	15	19	183
USSR/Eastern Europe	1	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	14
Sub-Saharan Africa	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
Middle East and North Africa	13	24	5	3	3	4	9	5	66
Asia/other	10	6	4	3	4	9	6	6	48

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.**Deaths and Injuries Due to International Terrorist Attacks
1981 and 1982/83**

25X1

568994 3-83

Secret

Secret

Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. [REDACTED]

25X1

17 February 1983

France: Attempted Bombing of Office of Marseille Mayor

In Marseille police discovered and defused a bomb outside the window of Mayor Gaston Defferre's office. No group claimed credit for the attempted attack, which may be an outgrowth of the tense preelection atmosphere in France. Defferre, in his role as Minister of the Interior, has pledged a strong law-and-order platform.

25X1

17-18 February 1983

Washington, D.C.: Aeroflot Office Bombed

A bomb exploded outside the Washington, D.C. office of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. Damage was minor and no one was injured. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. [REDACTED]

25X1

18 February 1983

Italy: Terrorist Escape Plot Failed

The brother and sister of Red Brigades founding member Fabrizio Pelli were among three people arrested and 30 charged with planning an escape from Emilia Prison. [REDACTED]

25X1

19-25 February 1983

France: US Consul General in Marseille Threatened

The US Consul General in Marseille received telephone threats from an unidentified male described as speaking French with a heavy Arab accent. The Consul General had previously received suspicious telephone calls and queries about his movements. To date police have no information concerning the perpetrator of these threats. [REDACTED]

25X1

21 February 1983

Italy: Possible Red Brigades Resurgence in Naples

In Naples police fear the recent series of armed robberies in the area may indicate that terrorists from northern Italy are attempting to finance and reconstitute the Naples RB Column. The presence of a woman in one of these robberies has fueled speculation that the remaining free RB leader Barbara Barzani may be involved in attempts to revive the column. [REDACTED]

25X1

26 February 1983

France: Anti-Semitic Bomb Attempt in Marseille

Police discovered and defused a bomb in a building where a Jewish carnival was to be held. No group has yet claimed credit. The bomb could have caused widespread casualties. [REDACTED]

25X1

27 February 1983

Italy: Red Brigades Members Captured

In Milan four members of the Walter Alasia Column were arrested. The arrests resulted in discovery of a safehouse containing a small arsenal of weapons stolen from an Italian Air Force station in August 1982. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

Secret

28 February 1983

Germany: Bombing of US Firm

In Duesseldorf a fire extinguisher bomb exploded in a building owned by a US subsidiary, causing \$400,000 damage. Police suspect anti-US leftwing terrorists in the area, although no one has claimed credit for the attack. []

25X1

Portugal: Portuguese Terrorists Battle Police

Two members of the Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) terrorist group were wounded and arrested after a shootout with police. Five other suspected FP-25 members escaped, abandoning plans for a bank robbery. []

25X1

France: ASALA Bombing in Paris

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility for the bombing of a privately owned travel agency specializing in flights to Turkey. One person was killed and four others injured in the explosion. This attack may signal the end of the suspected "gentlemen's agreement" between ASALA and the French Government, granting special treatment to imprisoned ASALA members in return for ASALA's good behavior in France. []

25X1

Luxembourg: Bomb at Turkish Embassy

ASALA is also suspected of placing a bomb in front of the Turkish Embassy in Luxembourg City. The device, reportedly quite complex in design, apparently malfunctioned and did not explode. Given the nationality of the intended victim and the same-day ASALA bombing in Paris of a Turkish target, police suspect ASALA responsibility for this abortive attack. []

25X1

Spain: Basque Terrorist Attack

In San Sebastian a 10-man ETA team attacked the quarters of the newly formed Basque Autonomous Police, escaping in police vehicles with weapons, ammunition, uniforms, and other police equipment. The assault, in our view, was an attack on the government and coincided with the first day the Basque Autonomous Police replaced the Spanish Civil Guard in the Basque country. []

25X1

1 March 1983

Germany: RAF Terrorist Captured

In Darmstadt German police arrested Giesela Dutzi, a member of the RAF wanted in connection with the 15 September 1982 attack on General Kroesen. Dutzi was armed and carried three sets of forged identification. Notebooks and other materials in Dutzi's possession are being examined by German police and may provide clues to the locations of other RAF terrorists. []

25X1

3 March 1983

Uganda: Murders at Political Rally

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a political rally of the ruling Uganda People's Congress near Kampala. As the people scattered, some were killed by men at roadblocks. A police roadblock south of Kampala was attacked at about the same time. The perpetrators of these incidents have not been identified or apprehended. []

25X1

Secret

Secret

Poland: Polish Airline Hijacking

Two crewmembers of a Polish airliner hijacked an aircraft to Vienna during a scheduled Warsaw-to-Sofia flight. No one was injured and all the passengers were released in Vienna. [REDACTED]

25X1

5 March 1983

Iraq: Targeting of Foreign Airline Office in Baghdad

A parcel bomb exploded at an Air Force office in Baghdad on 5 March, killing one local employee. A similar bomb was found and diffused at the Kuwaiti Air office. The Iraqi News Agency blamed the incidents on Iran and Syria, probably based on Tehran's statement made 10 days earlier that French establishments would be targeted in retaliation for France's support of Iraq's war effort. Iraqi officials told the Kuwaitis that the Iraqi opposition Al Dawa Party was responsible. Although Iraqi establishments have been bombed in the past, this is the first known attack on a foreign installation in Baghdad. [REDACTED]

25X1

7 March 1983

25X6

West Germany: Bombing at Philippine Embassy

A bomb exploded outside the Philippine Embassy in Bonn, damaging nearby buildings but injuring no one. Neither the perpetrator nor the motive for the attack is known. [REDACTED]

25X1

8 March 1983

India: Bombings Occur Despite NAM Security

Despite the tight security imposed for the Nonaligned Movement Summit, separate bombings took place at a bus terminal and a major downtown shopping center, where seven people were injured. A third device was discovered and disarmed near the shopping center. The bomb, described as a crude type made in the Punjab, and a leaflet printed by the Amritsar-based All-India Sikh Students' Federation found nearby have led police to speculate that Sikh extremists are responsible, although no group has claimed responsibility. The placement and time of these explosions were such that casualties were a certainty and could have been much higher. [REDACTED]

25X1

France: Anti-Semitic Incidents Continue

In an apparently botched bombing attack on a Marseille synagogue, two individuals—tentatively identified as petty criminals for sale to the highest bidder—were killed when explosives detonated in their vehicle. None of the recent attacks in Marseille have been traced to any terrorist group, nor has anyone claimed responsibility for the attacks. We suspect some of the violence is in reaction to the Marseille election rhetoric which has heavily emphasized the government's commitment to law and order. [REDACTED]

25X1

Secret

Secret

9 March 1983

Yugoslavia: Turkish Ambassador Slain

In Belgrade two Armenian terrorists ambushed the Turkish Ambassador, who died later from his wounds. In an ensuing gun battle with police, one of the attackers was wounded and captured. The second attacker was reportedly arrested later. One innocent bystander was also killed and several others injured. The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the attack.

25X1

Secret

Secret

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/06/06 : CIA-RDP84-00893R000100120001-7

Secret

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/06/06 : CIA-RDP84-00893R000100120001-7